

ridge on each side of it anteriorly. Scutellum rugose. Elytra wider than the prothorax, moderately long, concave and undulate on the disc, with a subangular, laterally projecting prominence behind the similarly-shaped humeri; very shallowly, narrowly, and irregularly punctate-striate, the interstices uneven, alutaceous, and rugosely punctate, here and there longitudinally raised, the fifth with a very large, oblong, and the seventh with a much smaller, tubercle near the apex, the apices also with a prominent flattened tubercle. Beneath closely punctate, rugose and alutaceous along the sides. Prosternum slightly hollowed down the middle. Legs alutaceous, strongly rugose, and subgranulate.

Length  $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $8\frac{1}{4}$ , breadth  $3\frac{1}{8}$ –4 millim. (♀.)

*Hab.* MEXICO, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*).—COLOMBIA (*coll. Pascoe, in Mus. Brit.*).

Two females, differing only in size. A remarkable form and unlike any other Barid known to me.

### BUSCKIA, gen. nov.

Mandibles curved, toothed within, decussate; mentum strongly transverse; rostrum very short, curved, stout, widened towards the tip, the scrobes oblique and rapidly descending; antennæ with a closely-articulated, stout, gradually widened funiculus, the shining basal joint of the club\* cylindrical and forming a continuous outline with it, the club scarcely longer than the two preceding joints united, pointed, and with its three outer joints extremely short and closely pubescent (fig. 4*b*); prothorax shortly tubulate in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; scutellum free, concave, transverse; elytra broad, subcordate; pygidium subvertical, ventrally exposed, strongly transverse; prosternum with two short, impressed, oblique lines extending forward to the deep transverse subapical groove, the basal process broad, flattened, and notched in the middle behind; mesosternum depressed, exposed; anterior coxæ separated by fully their own width; legs short; femora excavate at the apex only beneath, the anterior pair with a minute tooth; tibiæ short, broad, angularly dilated near the base and at the apex externally (fig. 4*c*); tarsi with the bilobed third joint broad, the claws minute and connate at the base; body robust, broad, rhomboid-ovate, almost glabrous above.

Type, *B. lecythidis*.

The type of this remarkable new genus, which has more the facies of a *Contrachelus* or *Rhyssomatus* than of a Barid, was found breeding in the nuts of a species of *Lecythis*† on the canal-zone at Panama, in July 1907, by Mr. Aug. Busck. The structure of the antennæ is unique, so far as I am aware, amongst the Barids, the club here forming a continuous outline with the funiculus. The tibiæ are formed as in *Pseudoptatus*, *Acanthobaris*, and various *Diorymeri*.

#### 1. *Busckia lecythidis*, sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 4, 4*a-c*, ♀.)

Opaque and alutaceous above, shining beneath, black; the punctures on the under surface and legs each bearing a very minute setiform scale. Head finely punctate, shallowly foveate between the eyes, the latter large; rostrum much shorter than the prothorax, finely punctate, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, the joints 3–7 of the funiculus transverse, the first joint of the club almost bare. Prothorax transverse, gradually narrowing from the base to the short tubulate portion; densely, finely punctate, the narrow interspaces raised, sinuous, and confluent, forming longitudinal rugæ, the disc with indications of a smooth median line. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, undulate, narrowly punctate-striate, the punctures sharply defined, the interstices densely alutaceous, broad, flat, each one (the sutural excepted) with a much interrupted, sharp, narrow, median ridge, the ridges becoming more complete at the sides.

\* It is less elongate than shown in our figure 4*b*.

† Order Myrtaceæ. ? *L. coriacea*, DC. (*cf. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Botany, i. p. 414*).